wars on yemen

Yemen's current civil war, ongoing since 2014, is rooted in a complex history of political instability and conflict, including the 1994 civil war and the 2011 Arab Spring protests. The war escalated when Houthi rebels, with perceived Iranian support, seized Sanaa in 2014, prompting a Saudi-led intervention in 2015. The conflict has created a devastating humanitarian crisis, marked by widespread famine and numerous civilian casualties.

Here's a more detailed look at the key historical events:

* 1990: North and South Yemen unified, forming a single state.
* 1994: A brief civil war erupted between the northern and southern regions, resulting in the suppression of southern secessionist attempts.

* 2004-2010: Tensions escalated between the government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Houthi movement, with multiple armed conflicts.
* 2011: The Arab Spring protests swept through Yemen, challenging Saleh's rule and leading to his eventual resignation.
* 2012: Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi became interim president, but political divisions and instability persisted.
* 2014: Houthi rebels, who had been gaining strength, seized control of Sanaa and began expanding their influence.
* 2015: A Saudi-led coalition, backed by the United States, intervened militarily in Yemen to counter the Houthi advance and restore Hadi's government.

Ongoing:

The conflict has devolved into a protracted civil war with no clear resolution in sight, causing a severe humanitarian crisis.

The war in Yemen has involved various actors, including:

* Houthis: A Shia rebel group with ties to Iran, who control much of northern Yemen.

* Internationally recognized Yemeni government: Led by President Hadi, it is supported by a Saudi-led coalition.
* Saudi-led coalition: A group of Gulf states, primarily Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, that intervened to support Hadi's government.
Various militias and local groups: Including those aligned with Hadi, the Houthis, and other factions.
The conflict has had devastating consequences for Yemen, including:
* Widespread famine:
Millions of Yemenis are facing starvation due to the war and the blockade imposed by the Saudi-led coalition.
* Mass displacement:
Millions of people have been displaced from their homes, seeking refuge in other parts of the country or abroad.
*** High number of civilian casualties:**
Thousands of civilians have been killed or injured in the conflict.
*** Destruction of infrastructure:**
The war has severely damaged Yemen's infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and essential services.

By: Haytham Zeidan

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